MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1883.

Amer'ena Institute-Fabrica

Globe Dine Museum - 296 Bawery. Genad Opera House - The Mighty Inlian. « P. M Madison Neuer - The Nighty Mills\*, s.C. M. Madison Neuer Energy - The Right, 8-20 P. M. Mount Morris Theories, t. nriem—Chock, s.P. M. Nibris Gorden—Exclusion s.P. M. New York Theories—Niestrels, s.P. M. New York Museum—10 Bowery, Navelly theories, Mrocklyn Sea of Res. s.P. M. People's Thrater-The New Figing Durchman, &P. M. Furk Theatre, Brooklyn-Zers, &F. M. Form Technico Ministella-9 F. M.
Fenner's Painte Music Ma'!—Vatiety 2 and 8 F.
Rice Theatre—Francisca da Rimin 8 F. M.
Standard Theatre—The Merry Incident SI.S.F. M. Theater Comique - Multigan Guard Picate. . P. M. Thalla Theatre - Wartendon let Klasse, . P. M. Union Square Theatre - Crickel on the Heath. SP. M. Window Theatre -- Kit. S.P. M. Wallach's Theatre -- Nasis and Pares. S.P. M. Dd Av. Theatre - Pritz in Ireland. S P. M. Eth Av. Theatre - A Colebrated Case. S P. M.

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Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line. 0 5 Reading Notices, with "Adv." 3d page, per line 1 50
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The regular circulation of The Sun for the week ending Oct. 13, 1883, was: 151,295 Thursday 134,724 Friday 134,187 Saturday 134,873 Weekly Total for the week ...

#### Another Prophet.

Here comes another prophet, whose foresight seems to be inspired by his own passionate desire. It is the National Republican, the daily organ of our elegant Republican Administration in Washington. "No! says this prophet, "No, they will not nomi-

Very well; it is possible that some other man may be preferred. HOLMAN would make a great President. He would reform the Government, and turn the rascals out, more effectively than any other statesman we know of. These are truths which we preach as opportunity is afforded, and which make their impression on the minds of the people. But the machine is set the other way in Indiana, and it is very difficult to get any man nominated for President unless the delegates of his own State are unanimously and heartily for him. In spite of HOLMAN's extraordinary qualities, an inferior candidate is very likely to be set up.

But what difference does that make to us We would rather be right than successful. We would rather advocate the best man than the successful man. We would rather present HOLMAN than either HENDRICKS OF McDon-ALD, or any other of those whose names have been proposed.

And yet when the nominations are made we shall heartly support the candidate. whether it be Mr. HENDRICKS with his dignity and experience, or Mr. McDonald with his amiability and talent. No disappointment of such a sort can make us unhappy The republic may sometimes make a different choice from that we have advised, but shall we doubt the future of free institutions for that reason?

The Republican party must go! The weak est candidate nominated by a Democratic Convention is certain to be infinitely preferable to the best the Republicans can propose. Besides, Republican prophets are not worth minding much just at present.

## The Last Chance.

Republicans whom the people have discarded as unworthy of confidence, impecunious Republicans, worn out Republicans, back Republicans, jobbing Republicans with poor prospects in the new House of Representatives, machine Republicans likely to be out of business, Staiwart Republicans heretofore neglected, Half Breed Republicans lately converted to ARTHUR—all sorts of Republicans, in short, are now rushing to Washington to grab the offices and the patronage still in the gift of the President.

They need no interpreter to explain the handwriting on the wall. Seventeen months of good stealing remain

before the final departure of the grand old party. The managers will make the most of their last opportunities.

# Our Dangerous Navy.

On her way from Portsmouth to Brooklyn the other day, the steam tug Pinta ran down and sank the brig Taily Ho, near Nantucket Shoals. As the captain and crew of the Tally Ho were picked up in their beat, fourteen hours later, by a passing vessel, and thus no lives were lost, the adventure does not seem to have attracted much attention, except from the e who note the frequency of such mishaps in the naval service.

Considering the small number of vessels in commission, it is really surprising how often they manage to run into each other, or into merchant vessels, or upon rocks, or in other ways to do damage. Some time ago the Navy Department drew up a list of the cruising disasters of this kind that occurred during the year 1882, and it certainly formed a remarkable catalogue. In February the Fortune ran into the sloop Mercercau, off Norfolk, and the Government had to pay for the damage done to the sloop and her cargo. In March the Tallapoosa struck and injured the schooner Willie Edix, at Boston, and the Government had to pay another bill for repairs. In April three cohistons occurred. One was at Annapolis, between the Standish and Mayflower, and two were off Japan. In one case the Alert and a junk collided, and in the other the Alert and a yacht; the American ves sel paying costs in one case and receiving them in the other. During May there were three more collisions, namely, those of the Brook lyn and the steamer Mozart, off Montevideo, of the Vandalia and the Abbie Dunn, at sea and of the Monocacy and a Japanese junk, which was sunk, with her cargo, near Nagasaki. It is fair to add that in these May necidents the department claimed that its vessels were not at fault. June brought the collision of the Harrieri and the ateamer Virginian, at Hester: Acquet, that of the Dale and the merchant so is Cornello. Grin pull, at New York, S perioder, that of the base bound of elements of the base bound of elements is increased as each of the base bound of elements in increased as each of the base bound of elements in increased as each of the base bound of elements in increased as each of the base bound of elements in increased as element in increased as element in increased as elements in increased as the period of each of the base bound of the base bound

certainly half of these cases, and possibly in more, the Government vessels were ac-

knowledged to be at fault. These are the records of collisions only Other damages would include those of the Shenandoah from fire, and the disabling of the Essex and the Ranger by derangement or breaking of machinery.

The cases of running aground were put in a class by themselves. In March, the Tennessee grounded in the Mississippi River; in April, the Alarm, in the Potomac; in July, the Alarm grounded again in the same river, and the Powhatan near the Florida reefs; in August, the Tennessee again got aground, that time in Boston harbor; in September the Dispatch grounded in Narragansett Bay in October, the Jamestown, at Hampton Roads; in November, the Seaweed sank at her moorings near Port Royal, and the Juniata grounded in New York harbor, while the Nipsic rounded the record, in December, by

grounding in the port of Lisbon. This is the record of a single year, and we do not hear that it is exceptional. When the present year is ended, if Congress should call for a similar table of disasters—as it very likely may, since the question of harbor pilotage for navy vessels is sure to come up in that body-probably an equal array of groundings, collisions, and derangements of machinery would be submitted. It is already certain that the record will be far worse, in the aggregate, than that of 1882, for it will include the wreck of the Ashuelot on the coast of China, the sequel of a drunken frolic and of neglect of duty which lost not only the vessel, but also the lives of eleven men.

#### The Newburgh Celebration.

There is something very conventional in the selection of Thursday next for a national selebration of the peace made a hundred years ago between Great Britain and her American colonies on the basis of their independence Certainly the 18th of October, 1783, never presented itself as a date of prime historic importance to the founders of the republic, nor, in fact, to any of their descendants prior to a twelvementh ago. We are told that on that day Washington's army at Newburgh first learned that the definitive treaty of peace had been signed at Paris; but even if this be true, the real epoch for national jubilation should obviously be the day when the signatures were affixed to that memorable document, namely, the 3d of September; precisely as the centenary of Wa terioo, if commemorated in Great Britain, will no doubt be set for the day on which the battle was won, and not for the later day or days of the month, when the tidings of the vietory reached London, Edinburgh, or Dublin.

Besides, we cannot very well ignore the

fact that Washington's own peace celebration occurred, not on the 18th of October, but on the 19th of April, 1783. It was on the 11th of the month that Congress Issued a proclamation declaring that hostilities had ceased; and a week later Gen. WASHINGTON announced this fact to his army, and prescribed a jubilee for the following day, which happily chanced to be the eighth anniversary of the fight at Lexington, the opening battle of the war. This peace jubilee was celebrated with great enthusiasm, its beacon fires and salutes proclaiming the end of the war. Then furloughs were granted, and the army dwindled away. A few months ago, at New Windsor, on the 22d day of June, a centennial celebration was held, commemorating, as it was announced, "the breaking up of camp by Washington's army at the termination of hostilities with Great Britain, a century ago." Here, then, we have an announcement of the cessation of hostilities by Congress on April 11, a celebration of that event by Washington on April 19, a breaking up of the camp in June, and a definitive treaty on Sept. 3. It may be urged, however, that a small portion of the Newburgh army did remain through the autumn, to guard the provisions and rdnance stores there. This is historically true; still, the proper centenary of the disbandment of this fragment would be the 3d day of November, for on that day ranks were broken for the last time, after the farewell address of Gen. WASHINGTON had been read. But even that affair could hardly with good taste be made the occasion of a national spree, for Thatcher records that no description can be adequate to the tragic exhibition" then witnessed, while NORTH remarks that "the inmates of the same tent for seven long years grasped each other's hands in silent agony-to-go in si-

lence and alone, and poor and helpless; oh! it was too hard!" Nevertheless, if it be frankly admitted that the selection of next Thursday for the peace celebration is almost purely conventional, if t be acknowledged that the 18th of October was pitched upon because the 19th of April seemed too early and the 3d of November too late in the season for an open-air celebration, we may all acquiesce in the propriety and significance of the ceremonies.

The last encampment of the Revolutionary army at Newburgh was indeed well worthy of the memorial tribute now prepared. The region is full of patriotic associations. The low stone house, with its enormously capaclous roof, which the great colonial leader occupied as his headquarters, still standing, is crowded with a thousand relies, from a limb of the tree under which Bungoyne surrendered to a lock of LAPAYETTE'S hair. Two miles away stood the Temple, the log building where Washington by his presence and his words crushed an incipient revolt. No doubt the orators of the Newburgh celebration will recall that perilous period in March, 1783, when some of the unpaid and neglected troops were exasperated almost to the point of dispersing Congress and seizing the rein of the Government, "You may rely upon it," Washington had written to the Secretary of War, "the patriotism and long suffering of this army is well nigh exhausted, and there never was so great a spirit of discontent as at present." His warning was verified when, after Congress still refused to provide for the future of the troops, an anonymous circular summoned the officers of the army to meet in the Temple and redress their wrongs. It was at this meeting that Washington made

his memorable and successful appeal: Let me conjure you, in the name of our commo country, as you value your own sacred honor, as you respect the rights of humanity, as you regard the milli-are or national character of America, to express your dured horror and detectation of the man who wishes under any ser lone protones, to averthrow the libertie

But if there was no other basis for the approaching celebration, there would be ample reason for it in the commemoration of the single fact that it was at Newburgh that WARRINGTON rejected and spurged the dietatorship which a veteran and till then respected subordinate, Col. Nicona, offered hin on the part of many of his officers.

"This plane Cast the easier archites which have led a through the state approves materiously by his

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proposal was noble alike in sentiment and

language: war have given me more painful sensations than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army as you have expressed, and which I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity. I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my condu could have given encouragement to an address which to me seems big with the greatest muschief that can be-fall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom

your schemes are more disagreeable." In no part of his career, not even in his steadfastness amid the gloom of Valley Forge, does the loftiness of Washington's character more clearly manifest itself than in the burst of indignation with which he rebuked the men who offered him a crown.

The Duty of the Brooklyn Democrats The Brooklyn Republicans have a good deal to say about non-partisan municipal government. Yet Mayor Low is a Republican, and his has been a Republican administration. It is true that he believes in appointing only "good men" to office, but there are a number of good men in such an Arcadian city as Brooklyn, and, when it omes to making an appointment to office, the handsome young Mayor is generally able to find a good Republican who will serve.

We notice that the Republican Committee of Kings County support the Mayor with much enthusiasm. They "approve the doctrine affirmed by the Republican City Convention which nominated Mayor Low that 'National politics have no proper place in the consideration of municipal affairs." But bless your simple souls, gentlemen, would the Republican City Convention have nominated him, and would you have endorsed the nomination, if he had been a Democrat? You know very well that you

would not. Nothing could be sillier than the talk of the Brooklyn Young Republicans—some of them are very young-about a non-partisan municipal government. There is no more reason why a political party should not con trol a city, if it has votes enough, than whyit shouldn't control a State Government or the United States Government. And it is necessary for the proper growth of any national party that all its local branches should be strong. If it should tamely consent to give up local government it would weaken itself in every community where it had voters

Besides, a non-partisan municipal governent is an impossibility. The head of such a government must belong to a political party. He would have no following if he did not, and would not be nominated or elected. When he is once elected, he must be more than human if he avoids favoring his supporters more than he favors his opponents. Until men are inclined to serve their opponents as readily as their friends, non-partisan government will not be practicable.

In the matter of Brooklyn and Mayor Low. we must say that the talk about a non-partisan government is all bosh. Brooklyn is roperly a Democratic city. As the Republicans there have not votes enough to elect a Republican Mayor as a Republican, they try get Democratic votes by pretending that ey are not partisan, but non-partisan Republicans. They want to govern the city, but cannot as Republicans. If they had votes mough to electrity officers on a straight Republican ticket, they would not take any inerest in non-partisan municipal government. The Democrats should regain possession of Brooklyn. There is no reason why Democrats in that city should support a Republican in the guise of a "non-partisan," in advance of a nomination by their own party The Democratic nomines may be as fit for the office as Mayor Low is. He certainly will be just as much of a non-partisan.

## The Explosion of the Foster Myth.

There was a time within the memory of men still young when it was generally believed outside of Ohio, that the Hon, CHARLES Fos-TER of Fostoria had been one of the most eroic and successful Major-Generals in the Northern army during the war of the rebellion. The popular conception of Major-Gen. FOSTER was that of a grim and searred warrior, standing always in the thickest of the fight, slashing right and left with a tremenown hands scores or hundreds of enemies every morning before luncheon.

This belief in the splendor of Major-Gen. Foster's military record was based on his own speeches, delivered in Congress and on he stump after the war was over.

Such a reputation, however, commonly ex-Envy breeds distrust, and distrust leads to a critical examination of the facts of the case. The truth gradually leaked through the confines of Ohio, Mr. FOSTER was not a Major-General in the literal sense of the term. Although his heart had been at the front, the demands of a thriving trade had required his personal presence at Fostoria throughout the war. His sword was a yardstick, his ammunition consisted of gunpowder tea and tenpenny nails, and the flag under which he fought was called warranted

to wash. It is a sign of the vitality of Mr. FOSTER'S nature that he not only survived the demolition of his military fame, but also managed to replace it at once with a new reputation of another sort. He has figured recently as an adroit local politician, an astute manipulator of men's votes and a far-seeing and accurate prophet of election day events. He has been supposed to have all the counties of the State at his fingers' ends, to know ma jorities beforehand, to be able to determine results in advance by processes as infallible as those of algebra. Whenever he has seen fit to break through the reserve which surrounds the responsibilities of a well-equipped prophet, and to commit himselt to a definite opinion, he has been listened to with immense respect.

That was the case on the Saturday before election day, when Mr. CHARLES FOSTER delivered himself of the following prediction, which nothing but a regard for the truth of history could compel us to reproduce at this

time: "I have made out an estimate by counties, but I will not give it out. It would not be right for me to do so; but I will say that it shows a larger majority for Forance that has been given any man for Governor in Ohio for many years.

We are sure of carrying at least a half dozen Democratic counties, and will have a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature without Hamilton and thyshoga counties, and advices from Unicinnati indicate that we will succeed even there."

Mr. Fosten is still Governor, but his days in office are numbered. A Democrat has been elected as his successor. He cannot be Senator, for the Legislature which will elect the Senator is Democratic. He cannot go back to the House of Representatives, for his former district, the Tenth, is represented by a Democrat. Nobody will believe in his political astuteness or credit his vaticinations henceforth. All around, it is a protty had wreak Nothing seems to remain for Mr. CHARLES FOREST except the old store at Posteria. where during the period between 1861 and 1865 he performed the desporate feats of valor which first gave him a national reputation.

The political sen us for October, 1-31, discoses two highly significant facts.
Twenty six of the farty eight States in the Union chose Democratic Governors at their

ican Governors, and one State is governor

Twenty-two of the thirty-eight States have majority of Democrats in their delegations Representatives in Congress. The Republican control fourteen State delegations, the Readjusters one, while one is equally divided be-

tween Republicans and Democrats.

Now, two years ago the Republicans held ust twenty of the thirty-eight State administrations and just twenty of the thirty-eight ongress delegations.

The Republican party is going, and it

It is a very curious idea to make BEN BUT TERWORTH Commissioner of Patents. His sole qualification is geographical. Still, there are plenty of other Ohio men who could be induced to take the place, such is the admirable selfsacrifice of the Republicans of that happy State Possibly some of them might be found who know something about the duties of the office and would be able to discharge them properly But BUTTERWORTH is to be the man, and he will have until March, 1885, to learn the patent law business at the expense of his admiring fellow citizens. In his new sphere he will have few or no opportunities to display the neculiar talant that made him famous but unreportable in Congress.

Observing that "after each failure of an Arctic expedition there arises a cheap, pusillanimous cry to put a stop to the expenditure of life and money " for such purposes, the New Fork Independent is moved to this uncomnonly heroic utterance:

We see respectable journals erving out against the folly of Arctle explorations. The North Pole has got to be compared. We shall never be satisfied unit we know its secrets. The nations are laying siege to it in steady advance. America has its part to do, and must do it limman life is cheap, is not worth talking about when there is this knowledge to be sought and gained. Who will voluntoer next?

This startling inquiry recalls the patriotism of the late A. WARD, who did not propose to colunteer himself, but was willing to sacrifice all his wife's relatives rather than not have the rebellion put down. Lieut. DANENHOWER, in a ecture delivered in this city, described the knowledge gained by the Jeannette expedition. Then, asking the question whether that knowl edge compensated for the lives lost and the suffering inflicted in gaining it, he replied: "To this I unhesitatingly answer, No." Possi-bly if the writer in the Independent knew as much as Lieut, DANENHOWER about Arctic exploration he would be satisfied to remain ignorant of the secrets of the North Pole.

If the gang of armed adventurers who are said to have wrested the most valuable of the Alcutian seal-fishing islands from the possession of the Alaska Commercial Company will only remain there until the arrival of the United States war vessel Adams they may hear of something to their advantage. The Adams was, at last accounts, in Sitka harbor, and Commander Coughtan is not likely to lose any time in reaching the captured island when he hears the news of its seizure; but it must be renembered that the tidings came across the continent of Asia and hence may have been known in New York earlier than in Sitka. Plundering a seal island is a queer develop ment of modern brigandage.

It would appear that the system of purchase and importation of voters, as pursued by the New Hampshire Republicans and described by Dr. Gallinger, deserves more attention than it has hitherto received from New Hampshire

The Arizona Miner explains the conduct of Lieut, J. M. PORTER, who silently stole away from Camp Thomas into Mexico, owing the Government about \$1,900. Lieut. PORTER had become attached to the seductive game of poker," which he played with more ardor than skill. This disbursing officer merely followed the example of several others, who had begun by violating the express prohibition placed by the Army Regulations against the playing of cards for money by any officer intrusted with funds of the Government. Like several others, also, having violated that statute, he proceeded to make good from the public funds his losses at the gaming table.

Gen. WRIGHT, Chief of Engineers, is preparing an elaborate paper on the defences of Washington, which he intends to submit to Congress at the next session.

best defence Washington ever had against the army engineers was the Hon. WILLIAM STRELE HOLMAN of Indiana. However elaborate Gen. WRIGHT's paper is, it will be incomplete without some reference to that fact.

# HOW THEY CARRY NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Singular Revelations by the Chairman o

From a Letter to the Botton Advertiser.

I was interested in reading the editorial in your paper of to-day, headed "Absent Voters," in which you allude to the custom in New Hampshire of bringing home such voters as may be temporarily absent from the State, It may not be known to you that the absent voters ordinarily constitute the full Republican majority in New Hampshire, and hence party success imperatively domands that they be reached and returned.

In our last campaign, 4.500 absent voters certificates were sent out from this office, and it is safe to assume that at least 3,000 of those appealed to were at their respective homes on the day of election. When it is considered that Gov. Hale was elected by less than 500 majority, the importance and necessity of this work will be appreciated.

This feature of campaign work is done systematically and thoroughly. In every town and city ward some energetic man is selected to look after the matter. He ascertains the name of every absent Republican, and at once places himself in correspondence with him. From the From a Letter to the Botton Advertiser.

look after the matter. He ascertains the name of every absent Republican, and at once places himself in correspondence with him. From the Secretary of the Republican State Committee a number of voters' certificates equal to the number of absent voters is obtained, these, with an explanatory circular, are sent to the absentees, who are urged to be home on election day. The certificate entitles the voter to a free return over the railroads named on it, and the town or city committee cromises to reimburse the voter to the amount of his travelling expenses.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 5, 1883.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was interested by your letter on Monday concurring the Mon-lana Vigitantes. I have my own opinion of this organization, which may have been necessary, and doubtless was, at the time of its formation, but certainly now has degenerated into a safe society for the satisfation of personal spite. It was organized for the suppress sion of road agents particularly. Although I am in formed by a newspaper account of a date about three cenths ago that road agents attacked the Helena and menths ago that road agents attacked the Helena and line stage, still the road agent is no evil of the past. In fact, with the advance in steam and electric communication the organized bands of road agents most retire; and they have done so.

As for the Montana Vigitantes. I know many good men who have been members, and in the past they have done much good and accomplished much. Time was when it was an honorable and a self-congratulatory liming to over its membership, but with its usefulness has permit ed the honor and decency of the accests. Montang to over its membership, but with its usefulness has permit ed the honor and decency of the accests. In the past few years foul more of her accests, which the past few years foul more of her accests. In the past of the secrets with the secret of the secrets with the past of the secret with the past of popular indignation.

I am not writing of that I know mething of for I am one of the few men alice who dared the association's warning. Nor do I mean to located this fact. I still the past of the past o linte stage, still the road agent is an evil of the past

A Poet's Benutiful Philosophy of Life.

Washington Childs, 4, 11, in the Periodriphia Ledyer of Saturday The best we can conceive of is what we must The best we can conceive of is which we must follow and the more it will expand and rise. But if we craop and restrict it, by dwelling more the doubtful and community resistance of our own possibilities and community resistance of into the fatal error of expanding that the best we shall fall into the fatal error of expanding that the best we can do in this less that there is the range of the resistance of the range of the resistance of the resistance of the range of the range of the best we may ever insertic our makes he has a state bear in mind feat the buffers and pured canceptions we had been in mind feat the buffers and pured canceptions we can be found to the range of the buffers and pured canceptions we can be found to the range of the buffers and pured canceptions we can see that each of put the range of the states of the range of the states of pured in the range of the pured in the practical form who had seen that the buffers and pured canceptions we can restrict the who had seen that the buffers and pured canceptions we can restrict the range of the range of the pured in the practical form of the range of the practical form of the pured in their harder of the transpointed form of the tran Union chose Democratic Governors at their by fainfully and forally endeavoring to bring our prac-inst elections. Eleven States elected Republical life up to their standard

THE KING AND THE MOB Parther Pacts About the Strange Experi-

PARIS, Oct. 1 .- The bare facts of the strange reception of King Alfonso of Spain by the Parisions are by this time widely known, but the neident is so important that the details are of great interest. The journey of the young King Spain was naturally undertaken with a view to prepare for the reentrance of that country into the so-called European concert, with the rank of a great nation-a project, by the way, which has been in discussion among diplomatists during the past five years. The journey having been decided upon, the French Charge d'Affaires at Madrid informed the Government at Paris, who charged him to invite the King of Spain to pass a few days in the French capital. The King accepted the invitation, and proposed to stay in Paris on his way to Garmany But M. Grevy, who takes only one holiday s year was at Mont-sous-Vandrey and being an old man, he did not care to fatigue himself by too much travelling, or to abridge his short res

pite from State labors, "Very good," replied

the King: "I will pay my official visit to France

on my return from Germany."

And so Alfonso XII, passed through France incognito, went to see his fellow shepherds of the people gathered around the venerable Bismarck, and the venerable Bismarck ingeniously and slyly sowed discord while appearing only to exercise common politeness. body knows that, with the exception of Queen Victoria, the Pope, and the Grand Turk, every crowned head and royal prince in Europe is Colonel in the Prussian army. It would have been an insult to King Alfonso not to have made him a Colonel too, so Bismarck created him Colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment of Uhlans, which King Alfonso afterward found to his probable horror and disgust to be stationed at Strasburg, the very town over whose loss the French never cease mourning and chading. Naturally a man like Bismarck did not make the choice of his regiment by mere accident. It was cruel on the part of the wils old man to make the boyish King of Spain the bearer of his insult to France,

No sooner did the news arrive in Paris, than

the radical and advanced Republican press began a furious agitation. The Spanish Ambas sador informed the King at Brussels, but the King had given his word to visit Paris and he could not ignore it. Furthermore, the French Government insisted and guaranteed the King a good reception. It must be added that the majority of the press counselled moderation and advised the public to show its sentiments by silence and abstention. But silence and alm are qualities not strongly developed in the nervous turbulent and scoffing Parisians and on Saturday some hundred thousand of them turned out to greet the Spanish King as they thought he deserved. All around the Northern Railway station, all down the Rue Lafayette, on the Boulevards, and on the Place de la Concorde the crowd was packed, very thickly near the station, more thickly toward the Boulevard. Near the station the crowd was good-natured enough, as Parisian crowds generally are, but full of verbal mischief, lacking entirely in respect of all kinds, naturalistic in its language—a crowd in which the turbulent faubourg element predominated. Among this crowd, horrible pale-faced hoarse-voiced boys and men circulated, crying the titles and contents of broadsides and ignoble journals. "Le Scandale," Le roi Uhlan, "Ac. At length a cannon announced the arrival of the King; the guns on Mont Valerien began to thunder a salute; the King appeared at the door of the station and advanced toward a coupé that was waiting for him, when there are see from the crowd the most fermidable storm of hissing, hooting, and whistling that it has ever been my fortune to hear. The thunder of the guns and the noise of the military bands that struck up was utterly drowned, and in the intervals of the hissing, hooting, and whistling that it has ever been my fortune to hear. The thunder of the guns and the noise of the military bands that struck up was utterly drowned, and in the intervals of the hissing, the cries rose of "Down with Bismarck's ally," Down with Alphonse, "Down with the Uhlan King," and the most abominable and insulting shouts. All down the Rue Lafayette the cries were continued, culminating in an immense roar of "Uhlan Uhlan! Uhlan! Uhlan!" and varied only by vociferous cheering of the cavalry and infantry that escorted the royal procession. Later in the afternoon, when the King went to visit M. Grévy at the Elysée, his carriage was hooted again. Yesterday, when he went to mass at the Church of Saint Clotilde, he was hissed more or less. The insult could not be more complete.

In consequence of this manfestation the King Abridged his visit as much as possible. The dinners, receptions, hunting parties, and gala performances all went by the board. King Abridged his visit as much as possible. The dinners, receptions, hunting parties, and gala performances all went by the board. King Abridged his visit as much as possible. The dinners, receptions, hunting parties, and gala performances all generally are, but full of verbal mischief, lacking entirely in respect of all kinds, naturalistic

Ior Madrid.

The whole visit has, of course, been a terrible flasco, thanks to the revolutionary party. Officially matters have been patched up by the publication in the papers of the interview between M. Grévy and the King yesterday afternoon. M. Grévy said:

noon. M. Grévy said:
"I come in the name of France to beg you not to confound her with some wrotches who have compromised her ancient renown by demonstrations which I reguliate. Unfortunately, our laws are invertes to repress such munifestations. I pray your Majorsy to give us a new proof of your generous friendship by assisting at the iv table to night, and you will there see the true

To this the King replied: As I came to France penetrated with friendly feeling ward your country, I consent, Monatour le Fresident, to co France, which you represent, this new testimon my cordial sympathy. But you will enfer me, after less last sacrides, to reserve my therity of action. Far is last sacrides, to reserve my therity of action. Furthering as the hault was public. I bope that you will thorize me to render public the reporation.

To this M. Grevy replied: "Sire, not only do I authorize you, but I even pray you odo so."

To this M. Grövy replied:

"Sire not only do I authorize you, but I even pray you to do so."

After this interview King Alfonso went to the Elysée, and had the pleusure of dining between Mme Grévy and Mme. Wilson, and so the affair was patched up.

Apart from its international import, this incident has brought into prominence a curious aspect of internal politics; it has revealed the impudent and ridiculous preponderance in the house of the President of the republic of M. Daniel Wilson, the son of an English cotton spinner, who sattled in France, became naturalized, and made a large fortune. M. Daniel Wilson, formorly known as handsome Wilson, or "lo beau Wilson," distinguished himself formorly as a fop, a lady killer, a man about town, an laubitue of the green room of the Opera and of the Cafe Anglait, a gamester and a road. Thou, having sown his wild oats, he developed into a statesman, devoted himself to matematina a statesman devoted himself to matematic a statesman devoted himself to make proceeded to form an Elysée party and to use his influence as son-in-law in all kinds of ways more efficacious than delicate. It was principally through M. Wilson's machinations that the Gambetta Cabinet fell, and now M. Wilson is empreying the most rancorous porfidy in sapaing the Ferry Cabinet. It must be known that about a year are M. Wilson is suppring the ferry labeled as the supprincipal devoted himself, for M. Grey has a cutery which indirectly four himself, Thinseland to the greates

of the Prussians and kias them." The only disadvantage of this regime of constant and indiscriminate vituperation of foreigners is that from time to time Prince Bismarck or some other magnats sends a note to the Government to ask what it means, and then the Government has to apologize, But one of these fine days Prince Bismarck will get tired of sending notes. The German Chancellor knows perfectly well, as he told the Prench in 1871, that the Franco-German war will have to be renewed acconer or later. The French are constantly talking about it; they are constantly threatening their neighbors over the Rhine; not a day passes that their journalists do not fling some invective at the Teuton. But the great mistake they make is to suppose that the Teuton will allow them to choose their own time for attempting their revenge. No: scooper or later the Teuton will just step over the frontier at his own convenience, clean out the French once more, and this time they will not get off with the payment of milliards. This time the chastisement will be naturally the reduction of the military force of the country to such a footing as will secure Germany ever afterward from any nonsense on the part of the turbulent Gauls.

#### The Etchings of Mr. Whistler

A nocturne, with splatches of red and green represent fireworks in the sky, is on a mantel drape with yellow plush, betwirk two yellow vases, in a room with a frieze of canary yellow, back of a Broadway print store. Etchings by Mr. Whistler are on the walls. A boy in white and yellow livery stands at the door an poddies sim catalogues at thirty five cents each.

This is the kind of thing which, in London, has gained Mr. Whistler an unenviable reputation, and, to use a

ommon expression, more kicks than halfpence. Mr. Whistier does not deserve the punishment which is administered to him. He is one of the most interesting people alive. Even his faults are amusing. But he lays himself so invitingly open to attack that it not in the nature of a critic to refrain. The London critics, in particular, seem to have been ren-dered perfectly wild by Mr. Whistler. Their perform nnces are almost as curious as those by which he sets them a-going, and, as he occasionally turns upon the to their discomfiture, he and they together create per haps the liveliest farce now upon the world's stage. His catalogue, just mentioned, is devoted one fourth to his etchings of Venetian subjects on exhibition here, and three fourths to his quarrel with the critics. It is a rood as a play, and worth double the sum asked for it. But it is not as a Merry Andrew that we at prese

vish to consider Mr. Whistier. Whatever he may be private life or in his dealings with the press and the oblic, for whom he seems to have the same sor contempt so tersely expressed by Mr Vanderbilt, hi art work is not, as has been said, either vulgar or af fected. It is, on the contrary, often refined, always sincere. However the critics may be jut out by his nocturines and scherzos and the like, there can scarcely be an artist or a student of art to whom they are not erfectly intelligible. These may differ as to the advisa odity of presenting such works to the public, and as to the propriety of demanding a thousand goiness for one of them. But they know that similar studies are neces sary or useful; and while few would be content so stor

at the stage of development shown in them, most would be glad to be able to do as good work of the kind. As an eigher he has long been rated very highly, even by the critics. Mr. Hamerton, an etcher bimself, though a had one, says: " He has very rare and very peculia faculties which are rather remarkable for keenness and originality than for range. The faculties which he has are preeminently of the artistic order, he is essentially a painter and etcher, he is never literary, but always pictorial." A little consideration will show that this though not meant to be such is very high praise. Bu when Mr. Hamerton goes on to talk of Whistler's indif-ference to beauty of line, of his lack of interest in the common life about him, and the absence from his etch-ings of chiar oscuro and tonic values, he is talking as wildly as the rest of his fraternity. Among the etchings now shown, though they are not his best, are sex eral examples of beautiful line drawing, of exquiitely managed effects of light and shade. Most of athem are agreeable in tone, and would be more so if their margins had not been clipped off before framing. Their subjects show that he is by no means indifferent to the life around him. There are "A Wheelright," "A Dyer" dipping his cloth in the canal foom his door step, "Bead Stringers," "A Fish Shop," "Turkeys," concerning which he quotes from Mr. Wedmore, "They say very little to the mind." "Wool Carders," "Stables," "Old Women," and "Lobster Pots." "So little in them," says Mr. Hamerton

Most of these etchings were made two or three years ago in Venice, when Mr. Whistler lived in his usual fash-ion, knocking about in quarters little frequented (for good reasons) by ordinary visitors. In this way he has been able to give us such charming glimpses of the real life of vulgar Venice as "The Mast" and "The Little Mast," "Traghetto," a dark passage, with figures half lost in the gloom; "Furnace Nocturne," a beautiful bit of chiar-oscuro; "Beggars," and a "Quiel Canal." Of palaces, bridges, lagoons, and rivas there is no lack. There is a "Lagoon at Noon," with shipping very well

drawn; "Long Lagoon," and "Little Lagoon; Riva Egli Schiavoni," viewed from above, and look ng like South street near Old slip; "Palaces Nocturne," by moonlight; other "Palaces," by daylight; "Ponte "lovan," and other bridges.

Mr. Whistier's style has changed very much from the n which the etchings of Thames River views which first made him a noted man were executed. He now sketches often in a slovenly way what he used to draw with th greatest care; but, on the other hand, he now avoid those masses of absolute blackness which occur too ften in his earlier work. He is less positive and distinct but shows greater delicacy of feeling and perception especially as regards tones and shadows. In the matter of tone there is still room for improvement, but of with tones, and which they say he incks perception of, he has always been a master to a degree that is very un-common in England. In the use of the point, whether in common in England. In the use of the public is no live until no or in expressing masses of slade, there is no live ing etcher who can equal him. He relies very little upon the dies. ricks or accidents of biting or printing, though he doe

iot altogether eschew them.

Mr. Whistler should come to New York, as he is said to have intended doing more than once, and settle down here. He will find plenty of subjects for etchings in our docks and silps. He Battery Park, Governor's Island, the Wallahout Basin and in Hoboken. And as for noc turnes, where will be find a more beautiful night view. than that from the near end of the bridge, with The Ses office in the background, the electric lights in our neigh-bor's composing room aluming above it the an aureole? He can have rows with the critics to his heart's content; and he will find plenty of cuttinstastic young ladies to wear, as they do in London, his lander of the skatefish er horseshoe crab, or scorpion, or flying squirrel or de mon butterfly, or whatever it is

Mesers Scribber & Co. publish two votumes of selected English Verse, giving specimens of that sort of litera ure from Chaucer to the present day, including spec mens of American poets. The selections, which are mainly lyrical, involves made by Mr. W. J. Linton and Mr. E. H. Sioddard, and they have been made with judgment. The poems are arranged in chronological order A "Natural History Reader" has been compiled by Mr. James Johonnet (Appletons). Its joges are filled with extracts from every department of natural history. It an interesting novelty

The Wisdom of Goethe," by Prof. Blackie, is repullished by the Messrs occubiner. It is wisdom, indeed. The gift books for the coming holiday season are be cinning to make their appearance, Harper's edition of 'oc's "Raven," with Doce's disstrations, taking the lead It is a very striking production. Does's drawings coat a new light upon the my steries of the poem. It is a som bre explanation that the French artist gives of it but it

s most powerfully impressive.

Col. Thomas W. Knox has a new volume of his "Roy Travellers." This time they are taken into Africa and go through the necessary variety of adventures. It is scaterining volume, showing a thorough study of be subject. The numerous illustrations are admiral Francatelli's" Modern Cook Book for 1884." on the twenty eighth London edition, is announced y T B. Peterson & Brothers

Georgia Bonds to be Paid in Atlanta. ATLANTA. Oct. 14.-State Treasurer Speer in a interview yesterday said that I an interview yesterally and that he would refine to send funds to New York to meet the Gorgan bonds falling due there, but would request the a to be sent force previous. He has taken this bondlon because the Legislature refined to create a New York depository, but left at the risk of similary the inversy on the Transver, which he refines to assume. The State has ample touch to pay the bonds and interest.

The Field Marshal and the Germany, There are indications of Peraker's election by a little Story by the won-terfully that files them. Mural Belefic as have

Twould indeed have been wonderful, had the equar-Tentons
Gone over, in any real quotable numbers,

to the managing Muckers, was, though they are 'out-Have found it not easy to catch at their slumbers. This kind o fresh honest straight, think recumbers for char o them through Field Marshal Marata trees

To assume that the sons of the immortal Hermann Should think for one moment of so for foresting timer g orders store at as to how to the firmum.

Of Puri an Autorian, surely is setting.
A print on oredains far nevent petring.
And observation and discounting all that is terrial. Twill be well to remember, in any Gristen In folure, that derimate are not on as discorning Fair Liberty's traits, however you may rule nor

White mudded to prompositional learning.
On pivotal issues, their true rights concerning. The Muchers was find them most strikingly solver Cardago, Oct 19

BUNDEAMS.

Samuel Wilson of Washington county, ennaylvania, has just picked the second crop of pears

is season from a single tree. -Nine million postal cards, which will eigh about thirty tons, have just been ordered from

-The Courier-Journal says that "The Re-

publicans must go " doesn't apply to President Arthur, as he is gone nearly all the time. —Near Tepalcatopec, Michoacan, is a natural bridge termed the Bridge of God. It connects two

ountains, and beneath it runs a river. According to the Gaulois, a marriage has been arranged between one of the royal princes of Por-tugal and a daughter of Prince Napoleon. -Texas organized sixty-eight new coun-

ies last year, making 200 in the State. The increase of or taxable property in the year was \$130,000,000. Judge Wheeler has reminded Superinendont Edyres of Rutland, Vt., that it is not proper to

t United States prisoners roam about the village.

Lord Ronald Gower says that Mr. Gladstons, even when on a pleasure visit at Chiswick, used to rise at 4 o'clock in the morning to work on his budget. -The Bible and lamps were stolen from he Presbyterian church in Greenville, Texas, the other

light, and pawned to the barkeeper of the railroad saloon for half a pint of liquor. -In view of the gamblers' Ring's removal of Chief of Police Campbell, the St. Louis Globe Deme-crat says: "Missouri may not be 'the robber State,' but St. Louis is certainly the gamblers' city."

-Poker has almost superseded whist in what might be called its special domain-the Cavendial Club, Stephen's Green, Dublin; indeed, so popular has the American game become that Stephen's Green has

been christened "Poker Flat." -Prof. Kedric of the Michigan Agricultural College is making experiments that thus far show tha rrowing plants in a close room are not injurious to numan life. He says that the notion that it is unhealthy to sleep in a room containing plants is sheer nonsense.

—Smoke from the swamp fires near West-bero, Mass., has been so dense for some days, that teams entering the town have lost their reckoning, and mill men have had to use a fog horn. A farmer got off his course and had to be piloted back to his starting place. -The Mormon settlement of Stringtown, in Idaho, extending from Clifton to Oxford, is five milestong. The homesteaders' residences are within 300 feet of each other, and the farms are mere strips of land about 250 feet in width. The land was taken up in this man

-At the recent state banquet given to the unperial table was ornamented by a magnificent display of gold plate lent by Baron Rothschild. In the middle was the famous centre piece purchased from the city of Nuremberg, which is valued at \$180,000. The whole ser vice is worth over \$500,000.

-Following the erection of a memorial to Fielding at Taunton, a monument is to be erected to Samuel Johnson at Lichfield to mark the centenary of his death, which took place on Dec. 13, 1784. Whatever variety of opinion there may be about the literary works of the great Cham of Literature, he deserves a memoria as a great moralist and a good man -As English and Americans begin always

in a settlement with a public house, a church, and a prison, the French always begin with a cafe, and Hei-phong already beasts one. It is the central feature of the place, and the Tonquinese wastresses have already learned to gabble bad French, and assume the coquettial air and gait of Parisian brasserje attendants -M. Coquelin, the celebrated French actor. s making notes now and then for his promised book on Gambetta. He intends to dwell more particularly on

Gambetta's unusual gifts as a critic of art and of literature. The book, when it does appear, will not be large. M. Coquelin has now in press a lecture on "L'Art de dire le Monologue," in which he discusses the question as to the proper delivery of verse on the stage.

—Jones & Johnston of Charlotte, N. C., are actiling the estate of McWilson Miller, who died in Meck-lenburg county, leaving \$1,500 in personal property and 850 acres of land. He was a bachelor, and made no will.

He had eleven brothers and sisters, only one of whom is living. Their descendants, who are scattered through-out the Southern States, number 150. The arithmetical problem in Charlotte is, How much will each of the 150 get after all the legal expenses have been paid ? -The tradesmen of Florence are rejoicing at the prospect of having Ismail Pasha and his harem settled in their city. The ex-Khedive has just concluded the purchase of the Gheradesca palace, one of the finest in Italy. It is an enormous structure, with extensive

outbuildings, and stands in very spacious gardens. The price for the whole was \$225,000, or less than half the smount which would have been demanded at the time when the Government was located at Florence -Among the many leagues which are formed for the benefit of both man and beast, the last, and perhaps the most curious, is that which has for its object to protest against the use of the American lobster as an article of food, on the ground that it can only be obtained by torturing the animal or fish. A number of

Parisians, the originators of the scheme, wear a badge on which is pinned a crustacean holding in its claws a small visiting card, with the simple word, "Thanks," -Dunrobin Castle, the autumn residence of the Dukes of Sutherland in Scotland, overlooking the wild North Sea, where a large assemblage of guests, in cluding many Americans, is now gathered, realizes a poet's dream, both as regards its beauty and site. The old ortion of the castle, which is wedded to a more modern structure of French architecture of Queen Mary's time, is the oldest inhabited building in the British Isles. The gardens are worthy of the castle. The place is full of in signia of royal houses, and contains many remarkable portraits. Among them is the Orkney portrait of Mary, alongside a curious likeness of the terrible old Scotch

pedagogue, George Buchanan. M. Ernest Renan, the author of the "Vie de Jesus" was an unsuccessful candidate for Paria-mentary honors some years ago. His canvass was enlivened by some amusing incidents. After he had fin-ished his first electioneering speech in the principal town of the electoral district which he was contesting, a voter called out "Tell us what you know about Madagascar." At that time the French were not specially interested in Madagascar, and M. Genan took no notice of this singu far request. The inquisitive elector, however, followed the candidate about from one town to another, and whenever M. Renau spoke he was persistently con-fronted with the same question, from the same individ ual at the close of his speech. Wearied at last with the man's importunity, the learned Academician acceded to his request, and gave in brief a rizum of all the knowledge he possessed on the subject of the i-land in question. The inquirer, however, was not satisfied. "Thinks, M. Renan," he said, when the apeaker had come to the end of his lecture—for such it was—"I am aware of course that you know everything, but you have not told me what I wanted to know. The fact is, I sm thinking of emigrating, and I wished to know if you though

there was a good opening for a grocer in Madagascar."

- Wagner's opera "Lobengrin" was given a few days since. for the first time in France, at the Grand Thuatre, Lyons. Wagner is quite as unjobular in Lyons as cleawhere in France, and "Lohengrin" may fare no better in L. one than Tanhasser of the raise in 1861. At that time the prejudice against the German composer was much less strong than it is now; and what the Parisians principally resented was the arrogant bearing of the Musician of the Future and his suppres-aion of the ballet in his opera. He had not then spoken are no better in L. one than "Tauthauser" did in Paris insulfingly of the French nation as he did afterward. The Germans are sensible enough not to allow their justical technics to stand in the way of their hearing and entiring good music. Berlious opera. Benvenuto Cellant, a work, little known in France, has net with the greatest favor in Germany. It was given a few days ago at Leipzig, ty command of the King of Saxony, who gave the signal for bursts of hearty applianse with which the work of the French master was greeted. "The coach in which Banker Jamison of

Philadelphia is travelling in Pennsylvania with his family is described by the Philadelphia Times. The outside has seats for three in front and two pack, two large lamps are on each side of the front seat, and one large least light is on the dishboard. Here also are a clock, an are a knife a pistol, and other things. On the left side of the coach, near the box, is a private looker conshe in the coach, mear the box, is a private looker con-taining viands. On top is a large willow trunk, imme-diately back of which the tent, camp chairs, and blank, electrostored. Under the back steps is a place for an other large willow trunk, hanging behind which is a steplander to be even by ladies when taking seals on the butside of the coach. Inside the boot at kinds of cook-ing utensits are pacted. On the sides of the coach are low cases for cures, undercline, tishing rods and guns. Indiduare two roomy seats facing each other, accommodating six persons. In the custions of the deers are map possess and on the custioned walls hang a ther map possess and on the resistance waterland a thermoniter, abarometer, a compass a clock, might lamp, and match box, and mar the top are racks filled with note paper and enteriors. The vehicle weight only 1,370 pounds, and the rous are harded by the owner, who giverally makes from fewert five to forty miles daily. The merity go interement at 12 of lock. The horses are then picketed and the enem five is kindled.

are then picketed and the countries is kindled."
THE INDIAN EUMANIA.
The few between a short resemble through the acoust air.
The majors have put on their reliming gold.
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And once the bound of their allock self and fair.
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And makes he mind to decamy famous yield The fedien summer has presented got Of all our thoughts and sensor, and what not

ELWARD S. CREAMER.